Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1802. [NO. 599

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and
A variety of DRY GOODS.

THOS. PATTON, *Auctioneer.*

November 9.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
November 9. Vendue-Master.

JANNEY & PATON,

Have just received by the sch'r Harmony, capt. Crabtree, from Porto Rico,

20 hhds. & 250 barrels first quality Muscovado Sugars,

Also, on Hand,

Molasses, in hhds.
Grenada and Jamaica Rum, in hhds. and barrels,
Catalonia Wine,
N. England Rum, in hhds. & barrels,
Souchong Tea, of a superior quality,
Brown and Castile Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Cogniac Brandy,
Fine and coarse Salt,
Men and women's Shoes,
Queens Ware in crates, assorted,

With a complete assortment of N. England and Russia CORDAGE; East-India and Russia Goods.

A L S O,

20 Hhds. Berbice Coffee,
40 do. 2d quality Sugar.

Oct. 30. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Owen Roberts to the Subscriber, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the Premises, on Wednesday the 17th day of November, if fair, if not, then the next fair day,

ONE half of that LOT of GROUND in the city of Washington, lying in square No. 256, and designated in that square by the No. 10; the moiety intended to be sold fronts upon the open area on the Pennsylvania Avenue and joins upon the lot No. 11 in that square, has a front of 24 feet 2 inches and an half, and 93 feet 5 inches deep; upon it is erected a frame Dwelling House.

JAMES KEITH, Trustee.

October 13. dts

WILLIAM OXLEY,

Has imported in the CATHERINE, BRUTUS *and* FELICITY *from Liverpool, and* INDUSTRY *from London, a large and general Assortment of*

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine, refines and all qualities and colours 6 qrs. & 7 qrs. Cloths, Plaines, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Friezes, Kendal Cottons, Half Thicks, white Serges, spotted Swanskins, Welsh Plains, Swansdowns, Toilanets, Rose Blankets, striped Blanketing, Bearskins, Fearnaught, Woolen, Worsted, Cotton & silk Hosiery; scarlet Cloaks; Calicoes, Muslins & Muslin Handkerchiefs; fancy Cords, Fustians, Jeans, Dimities, Bed Ticking, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Camblets, Laces & Edgings; Silk Handkerchiefs, fashionable Straw & Chip Hats, Gimps, white and coloured Threads, &c. &c.

A L S O,

An Assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery.

Nov. 2. d6teo3w

For Freight or Charter,

The new Pilot Boat built SCHOONER

VICTORY,

Burthen 106 tons, or 600 barrels, now lying at George-Town, and will be at this place next Monday, in complete order to take in a Cargo. A Freight to Charleston (S. C.) would be preferred. Apply to Capt. Samuel Silver, on board, or to

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

Nov. 12. d

R. T. HOOE & CO.

Have received, by the Brig Industry, from London,

THE BALANCE OF THEIR

FALL GOODS.

Nov. 1. tf

JAMES WILSON,

Has received, by the Industry, from London, an extensive Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be offered for Sale immediately, by the piece or package.

Also, by the above Vessel,

Seven pipes and 18 hhds. genuine old Port Wine, two years in bottles.

Nov. 1. d

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Has received by the Brutus, from Liverpool, an assortment of

FALL GOODS.

He has also on hand,

A choice parcel of Grenada Rum, Liverpool fine Salt, bottled London Brown Stout, Porter in casks, 6 doz. each old, Port Wine in bottles, a ton of Sheathing Paper and a quantity of Grindstones.

Oct. 15. d

ROBERT T. HOOE & CO.

Have just imported by the ship Felicity from Liverpool, an assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale by the piece or package.—Also, 70 crates STONE WARE, and a quantity of patent LIVERPOOL SALT.

They have also received by the brig Neptune and schooner Four Brothers.

A few hundred bushels of Lisbon Salt, Lisbon and Calcavello Wines, Fruits, Sweetmeats, &c. &c. all of which they will sell low from on board, if immediate application is made.

They have on hand, a good assortment of

GERMAN LINEN.

October 9. dtf

POCKET-BOOKS.

COTTOM & STEWART,

Have just received a handsome assortment of

Ladies Pocket-Books & Thread Cases, Gentlemen's Pocket-Books and Asses skin Tablets

WM. HARTSHORNE

Has for Sale,

The first quality of Lisbon and ground Allum SALT.

Also, a few yards superfine Bolting Cloth, and Meis Beef, in half barrels, and 1 pair of BURR STONES.

N. B. He gives Cash for Wheat at his Mill, or in town.

11th Mo. 13. d

NOTICE.

WHEREAS LUCY BROWN has absconded from my bed and board without sufficient cause, these are to forewarn all persons whomsoever from harbouring or trusting her on my account.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Nov. 13. d3t‡

ROBERT B. JAMESSON

Has on hand, and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store corner of King and Fairfax Streets,

100 qr. casks of best

ENGLISH GUNPOWDER,

VIZ:

F. F. F. Single and Double Battle.

ALSO,

20 Hhds. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar
10 do. 2d do. do. do.
40 Bags Green Coffee,
15 do Spinning Cotton,
8 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica, Grenada, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin, and Peach Brandy,
India Arrack, & 6 years old Irish Whiskey,
Loaf Sugar,
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Catalonia, Frontiniac, Fayal, Teneriffe, and Malaga } WINES.

Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cayenne & Black Pepper, fine Chewing Tobacco, Godfroids warranted Segars, Vanilla Beans, Ground Ginger, short Pipes in kegs and boxes, Glauber Salts, Madder, Copperas, Dixon's Mustard, Capres, Anchovies, Olives, Green Pickles, and Ketchup.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } TEAS,

Raisins in boxes and jars, Almonds, Prunes, Mould Candles, White, Brown, and Castile Soap, Starch, Fig Blue, Wrapping Paper, Olive Oil in flasks and black bottles, Noyeau, Demijohns assorted from 3 to 6 gallons, Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, refined Salt Petre, and a few bags of Pear Barley.

Oct. 25. d1m

Public Sale.

In Pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Jessee Taylor, deceased, to the subscriber, made to secure a debt due to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, upon the Premises, on Saturday the 4th day of December next,

THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Property.

A LOT of Ground situated at the South West corner of King and Pitt-Streets, extending on Pitt-Street seventy feet, and thirty-three feet eight inches and an half on King Street; forty three feet of this lot on Pitt Street has a depth of sixty nine feet eight and one half inches, and the remainder at the corner of King and Pitt-Streets has a depth of thirty three feet, eight inches and an half, including the House now occupied by Mr. Edmund Denny.

Terms of sale, one third of the purchase money in six months, one third in twelve months, and the residue in eighteen months.

LUDWELL LEE, Trustee.

Nov. 5. dds

BEEF.

A few barrels of good BEEF (lately packed) just received and for sale by

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

October 14 d

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 17th inst. at 3 o'Clock, P. M. will peremptorily be sold, on Merchants' wharf,

8 Hhds. of SUGAR,

On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved negotiable Notes.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

Nov. 15.

FOR NEW-YORK,

The SCHOONER

ENTERPRIZE.

For Freight or Passage apply to Captain MITCHEL, or

R. B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 2. d

For Freight or Charter,

The BRIGANTINE

EAGLE,

Burthen 176 tons, 10 months old, an excellent staunch vessels, completely equipped and sails fast.

For Sale on board said Brig,

2500 bushels Liverpool SALT,

and a few chaldrons British Coals.—Apply to J. G. LADD, or to Captain Teny on board, at Prince street wharf.

Oct. 29. d

CUTHBERT POWELL,

In addition to his importations by the several vessels from Liverpool, has just received, per the Industry, from London,

Superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Irish Linens, scarlet Cardinals, yarn and worsted Hosiery, Manchestry, ladies fashionable Kid Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

He has also received this day, from New-York,

Ticklenburgs, Hessians, German Dowlas, and Russia Diaper; all which he offers for sale by the piece or package, at the lowest prices.

Nov. 1. d2w

JOHN GARDNER LADD,

Has for Sale,

Loaf and brown Sugars,
Rum, Molasses, Coffee,
Brandy and Gineva,
Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, and Madeira, } WINES.
Russia Sheetings and Duck,
India Cotton,
A few boxes fine and coarse hats,
A great variety of Shoes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Best American Playing Cards,
Soap and Candles,
Corle and fine Salt,
Red Soal Leather,
James River manufactured Tobacco,
Cordage, Paper, Glass, Allum,
Cheese, Codfish, Shad, and Herrings,
Hyson, Hyson Shulan, Souchong, and Bohea } TEAS.
Refined Salt Petre,
Cordials in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes, Spermaceti, ditto.
Fresh Chocolate in boxes, &c. &c.

Also, about 50 hhds. Potomac TOBACCO.

Nov. 11. d

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Mount Washington, a yellow and white HOUND DOG, with a bushy Tail, named ROYAL. He had a long Chain about his neck, when he escaped. Whoever will return him to the Subscriber, at Mount Washington, 1 mile this side of George-Town ferry, shall receive the above Reward.

WILLIAM SPENCE.

Mount-Washington, Nov. 4. d

ALMANACS

for the Year 1803.

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received a supply of ALMANACS, for the Year 1803; and have on hand, a large assortment of Writing Paper, Bonnet Boards, School and Family Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Inkpowder, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

October 7. d

THOMAS PAINE'S LETTER TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

[*Continued.*]

The part in Mr. Monroe's letter in which he ſpeaks of the Preſident (Mr. Waſhington) is put in ſoft language.—Mr. Monroe knew what Mr. Waſhington had ſaid formerly, and he was willing to keep that in view. But the fact is not only that Mr. Waſhington had given no orders to Mr. Monroe, as the letter ſtated; but he did not ſo much as ſay to him, enquire if Mr. Paine be dead or alive, in priſon or out, or ſee if there is any aſſiſtance we can give him.

While theſe matters were paſſing the liberations from the priſons were numerous; from twenty to forty in the courſe of almoſt every twenty four hours. The continuance of my impriſonment, after a new miniſter had arrived immediately from America, which was now more than two months, was a matter ſo obviouſly ſtrange, that I found the character of the American government ſpoken of in very unqualified terms of reproach; not only by thoſe who were liberated, but by perſons who had acceſs to the priſon from without. Under theſe circumſtances, I wrote again to Mr. Monroe, and found occaſion, among other things to ſay: "It will "not add to the popularity of Mr. "Waſhington to have it believed in A-"merica, as it is believed here, that he "connives at my impriſonment."

The caſe, ſo far as it reſpected Mr. Monroe was, that having to get over the difficulties which the ſtrange conduct of Gouverneur Morris had thrown in the way of a ſucceſſor, and having no authority from the American government to ſpeak officially upon any thing relating to me, he found himſel obliged to proceed by unofficial means with individual members; for though Robeſpierre was overthrown, the Robeſpierrian members of the committee of Public Safety ſtill remained in conſiderable force, and had they found out that Mr. Monroe had no official authority upon the caſe, they would have paid little or no regard to his reclamation of me. In the mean time my health was ſuffering exceedingly, the dreary proſpect of winter was coming on, and impriſonment was ſtill a thing of danger.

After the Robeſpierrrian members of the Committee were removed by the expiration of their time of ſerving, Mr. Monroe reclaimed me, and I was liberated the 4th of November. Mr. Monroe arrived in Paris the beginnig of Auguſt before. All that period of my impriſonment, at leaſt, I owe not to Robeſpierre, but to his colleague in projects, George Waſhington. Immediately upon my liberation Mr. Monroe invited me to his houſe where I remained more than a year and an half; and I ſpeak of his aid and his friendſhip, as an open hearted man will always do in ſuch a caſe, with reſpect and gratitude.

Soon after my liberation the Convention paſſed an unanimous vote to invite me to return to my ſeat among them. The times were ſtill unſettled and dangerous, as well from without as from within, for the coalition was unbroken, and the conſtitution not ſettled. I choſe, however, to accept the invitation; for as I undertake nothing but what I believe to be right, I abandon nothing that I undertake; and I was willing alſo to ſhew, that, as I was not of a caſt of mind to be deterred by proſpects or retroproſpects of danger, ſo neither were my principles to be weakened by misfortune, or perverted by diſguſt.

Being now once more abroad in the world I began to find that I was not the only one who had conceived an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Waſhington. It was evident that his character was on the decline as well among Americans as among foreigners of different nations. From being the chief of a government, he had made himſelf the chief of a party; and his integrity was queſtioned, for his politics had a doubtful appearance. The miſſion of Mr. Jay to London, notwithſtanding there was an American miniſter there already, had then taken place, and was beginning to be talked of. It appeared to others, as it did to me, to be enveloped in myſtery, which every day ſerved either to encreaſe or to explain into matter of ſuſpicion.

In the year 1792, or about that time, Mr. Waſhington as Preſident had ſent Gouverneur Morris to London as his ſecret agent to have ſome communication with the Britiſh miniſtry. To cover the agency of Morris it was given out, I know not by whom, that he went as an agent from Robert Morris to borrow money in Europe, and the report was permitted to paſs uncontradicted. The event of Morris's negociation was, that Mr. Hammond was ſent miniſter from England to America, and Pinckney from America to England, and himſelf miniſter to France. If while Morris was miniſter in France he was not an emiſſary of the Britiſh miniſtry and the coaleſced powers, he gave ſtrong reaſons to ſuſpect him of it. No one who ſaw his conduct, and heard his converſation, could doubt his being in their intereſt: and had he not got off at the time he did, after his recall, he would have been in arreſtation. Some letters of his had fallen into the hands of the Committee of Public Safety, and enquiry was making after him.

A great buſtle has been made by Mr. Waſhington about the conduct of Genet in America; while that of his own miniſter, Morris, in France was infinitely more reproachable. If Genet was imprudent or raſh, he was not treacherous; but Morris was all three. He was the enemy of the French revolution in every ſtage of it. But, notwithſtanding this conduct on the part of Morris, and the known profligacy of his character, Mr. Waſhington, in a letter he wrote to him at the time of recalling him on the complaint and requeſt of the Committee of Public Safety aſſures him, that though he had complied with that requeſt, he ſtill retained the ſame eſteem and friendſhip for him as before.—This letter Morris was fooliſh enough to tell of; and as his own character and conduct were notorious, the telling of it could have but one effect, which was that of implicating the character of the writer. Morris ſtill loiters in Europe, chiefly in England; and Mr. Waſhington is ſtill in correſpondence with him; Mr. Waſhington ought therefore to expect, eſpecially ſince his conduct in the affair of Jay's treaty, that France muſt conſider Morris and Waſhington as men of the ſame deſcription. The chief difference, however, between the two is (for in politics there is none) that the one is profligate enough to profeſs an indifference about moral principles, and the other is prudent enough to conceal the want of them.

About three months after I was at liberty, the official note of Jay to Grenville on the ſubject of the capture of American veſſels by Britiſh cruiſers, appeared in the American papers that arrived at Paris.—Every thing was of a piece. Every thing was mean. The ſame kind of character went to all circumſtances public or private. Diſguſted at this national degradation, as well as at the particular conduct of Mr. Waſhington to me, I wrote to him (Mr. Waſhington) on the 22d of Feb. 1795, under cover to the then Secretary of State, Mr. Randolph, and entruſted the letter to Mr. Letombe, who was appointed French conſul to Philadelphia, and was on the point of taking his departure. When I ſuppoſed Mr. Letombe had ſailed, I mentioned the letter to Mr. Monroe, and as I was then in his houſe, I ſhewed it to him. He expreſſed a wiſh that I would recall it, which he ſuppoſed might be done, as he had learned that Mr. Letombe had not then ſailed. I agreed to do ſo, and it was returned by Mr. Letombe under cover to Mr. Monroe.

The letter, however, will now reach Mr. Waſhington publicly in the courſe of this work.

About the month of September following, I had a ſevere relapſe, which gave occaſion to the report of my death. I had felt it coming on a conſiderable time before, which occaſioned me to haſten the work I had then in hand, the "Second part of the Age of Reaſon." When I had finiſhed that work, I beſtowed another letter on Mr. Waſhington, which I ſent under cover to Mr. Benjamin Franklin Bache, of Philadelphia. The letter is as follows:

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

PARIS, Sept. 20th, 1795.

SIR,

I had written you a letter by Mr. Letombe, French conſul, but at the requeſt of Mr. Monroe, I withdrew it, and the letter is ſtill by me. I was the more eaſy prevailed upon to do this, as it was then my intention to have returned to America the latter end of the preſent year, 1795; but the illneſs I now ſuffer prevents me. In caſe I had come, I ſhould have applied to you for ſuch parts of your official letters (and of your private ones, if you had choſen to give them) as contained any inſtructions or directions either to Mr. Monroe, or to Mr. Morris, or to any other perſon reſpecting me; for, after you were informed of my impriſonment in France, it was incumbent on you to have made ſome enquiry into the cauſe, as you might well conclude, that I had not the opportunity of informing you of it. I cannot underſtand your ſilence upon this ſubject upon any other ground, than as connivance at my impriſonment; and this is the manner it is underſtood here, and will be underſtood in America, unleſs you can give me authority for contradicting it. I therefore write you this letter, to propoſe to you to ſend me copies of any letters you have written that may remove that ſuſpicion. In the preface to the ſecond part of the Age of Reaſon, I have given a memorandum from the hand writing of Robeſpierre, in which he propoſed a decree of accuſation againſt me, "*for the intereſt of America as well as of France.*" He could have no cauſe for putting America into the caſe, but by interpreting the ſilence of the American government into connivance and conſent. I was impriſoned on the ground of being born in England; and your ſilence in not enquiring into the cauſe of that impriſonment and reclaiming me againſt it, was tacitly giving me up. I ought not to have ſuſpected you of treachery; but whether I recover from the illneſs I now ſuffer, or not, I ſhall continue to think you treacherous, till you give me cauſe to think otherwiſe. I am ſure you would have found yourſelf more at your eaſe, had you acted as you ought; for whether your deſertion of me was intended to gratify the Engliſh government, or let me fall into deſtruction in France, that you might exclaim the louder againſt the French revolution, or whether you hoped by my extinction to meet with leſs oppoſition in mounting up the American government; either of theſe will involve you in reproach, you will not eaſily ſhake off.

THOMAS PAINE.

Here follows the letter above alluded to, which I had ſtopped in complaiſance to Mr. Monroe.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

PARIS, October 22d, 1795.

SIR,

AS it is always painful to reproach thoſe one would wiſh to reſpect, it is not without ſome difficulty that I have taken the reſolution to write to you. The dangers to which I have been expoſed cannot have been unknown to you, and the guarded ſilence you have obſerved upon that circumſtance is what I ought not to have expected from you, either as a friend or preſident of the United States.

You know enough of my character to be aſſured, that I could not have deſerved impriſonment in France, and without knowing any thing more than this, you had ſufficient ground to have taken ſome intereſt for my ſafety. Every motive ariſing from recollection of times paſt, ought to have ſuggeſted to you the propriety of ſuch a meaſure. But I cannot find that you have ſo much as directed any enquiry to be made, whether I was in priſon or at liberty, dead or alive; what the cauſe of that impriſonment was, or whether there was any ſervice or aſſiſtance you could render. Is this what I ought to have expected from America, after the part I have acted towards her, or will it redound to her honour or to yours, that I tell the ſtory? I do not heſitate to ſay, that you have not ſerved America with more diſintereſtedneſs or greater zeal, or more fidelity than myſelf, and I know not if with better effect. After the revolution of America was eſtabliſhed, I ventured into new ſcenes of difficulties to extend the principles which that revolution had produced, & you reſted at home to partake of the advantages. In the progreſs of events, you beheld yourſelf a Preſident in America, and me priſoner in France. You folded your arms, forget your friends, and became ſilent.

As every thing I have been doing in Europe was connected with my wiſhes for the proſperity of America, I ought to be more ſurpriſed at this conduct on the part of her government. It leaves me but one mode of explanation, which is, *that every thing is not as it ought to be amongſt you*, and that the preſence of a man who might diſapprove, and who had credit enough with the country to be heard and believed, was not wiſhed for. This was the operating motive which the deſpotic faction that impriſoned me in France (though the pretence was, that I was a foreigner) and thoſe that have been ſilent and inactive towards me in America, appear to me to have acted from the ſame motive, of wiſhing me out of the way. It is impoſſible for me to diſcover any other.

Conſidering the part I have acted in the revolution of America, it is natural that I feel intereſted in whatever relates to her character and proſperity. Though I am not on the ſpot, to ſee what is immediately acting there, I ſee ſome part of what ſhe is acting in Europe. For your own ſake, as well as for that of America, I was both ſurpriſed and concerned at the appointment of Governeur Morris to be miniſter to France. His conduct has proved that the opinion I had formed of that appointment was well founded. I wrote that opinion to Mr. Jefferſon at the time, and I was frank enough to ſay the ſame thing to Morris, *that it was an unfortunate appointment.* His prating, inſignificant pompoſity, rendered him at once offenſive, ſuſpected and ridiculous; and his total neglect of all buſineſs had ſo diſguſted the Americans, that they propoſed entering a proteſt againſt him.—He carried this neglect to ſuch an extreme, that it was neceſſary to inform him of it, and I aſked him one day if he did not feel himſelf aſhamed to take the money of the country and do nothing for it.—But Morris is ſo fond of profit and voluptuouſneſs, that he cares nothing about character. Had he not been removed at the time he was, I think his conduct would have precipitated the two countries into a rupture; and in this caſe, hated *ſyſtematically*, as America is and ever will be by the Britiſh government, and ſuſpected by France, the commerce of America would have fallen a prey to both countries.

If the inconſiſtent conduct of Morris expoſed the intereſt of America to ſome hazard in France, the puſillanimous conduct of Mr. Jay in England has rendered the character of the American government contemptible in Europe. Is it poſſible that any man who had contributed to the independence of America, and to free her from tyranny and injuſtice of the Britiſh government, can read without ſhame and indignation, the note of Jay to Grenville. It is a ſatire upon the declaration of independence, and encouragement to the Britiſh government to treat America with contempt. At the time this miniſter of petitions was acting this miſerable part, he had every means in his hands to enable him to have done his buſineſs as he ought. The ſucceſs or failure of his miſſion depended upon the ſucceſs or failure of the French arms. Had France failed, Mr. Jay might have put his humble petition in his pocket, and gone home. The caſe happened to be otherwiſe, and he has ſacrificed the honor and perhaps all the advantages of it, by turning petitioner. I take it for granted, that he was ſent to demand indemnification for the captured property; and in this caſe, if he thought he wanted a preamble to his demand, he might have ſaid: "That though the government of England might ſuppoſe itſelf under the neceſſity of ſeizing American property bound to France, yet the ſuppoſed neceſſity could not preclude indemnification to the proprietors, who acting under the authority of their own government, were not accountable to any other." But Mr. Jay ſets out with an implied recognition of the right of the Britiſh government to ſeize and condemn; for he enters his complaint againſt the irregularity of the ſeizeſures and the condemnation, as if they were reprehenſible only by not being conformable to the terms of the proclamation under which they were ſeized. Inſtead of being the envoy of a government, he goes over like a lawyer to demand a new trial. I can hardly help believing, that Grenville wrote the note himſelf and Jay ſigned it, for the ſtyle of it is domeſtic, and not diplomatic. The term, His Majeſty, uſed without any deſcriptive epither, always ſignifies the king whom the miniſter that ſpeaks, repreſents. If this ſinking of the demand into a petition was a juggle between Grenville and Jay, to cover the indemnification, I think it will end in another juggle, that of never paying the money, and be made uſe of afterwards to preclude the right of demanding it; for Mr. Jay has virtually diſowned the right by appealing to the magnimity of his Majeſty againſt the capturers. He has appointed this magnanimous Majeſty to be umpire in this caſe, and the government of the United States muſt abide by the deciſion. If Sir, I turn ſome part of this affair into ridicule,

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Among other things, which I confeſs I do not underſtand, is the proclamation of neutrality. This has always appeared to me as an aſumption on the part of the executive, not warranted by the conſtitution. But paſſing this over, as a diſputed caſe, & conſidering it only as political, the conſequence has been that of ſuſtaining the loſſes of war without the balance of repriſals. When the profeſſion of neutrality on the part of America was anſwered by hoſtilities on the part of Britain, the object and intention of that neutrality exiſted no longer, and to maintain it after this was not only to encourage further inſults and depredations, but was an informal breach of neutrality towards France, by paſſively contributing to the aid of her enemy. That the government of England conſidered the American government as puſillanimous, is evident from the increaſing inſolence of the former towards the latter, till the affair of Gen. Wayne. She then ſaw it might be poſſible to kick a government into ſome degree of ſpirit.—So far as the proclamation of neutrality was intended to prevent a diſſolute ſpirit of privateering in America under foreign colours, it was undoubtedly laudable; but to continue it as a government neutrality, after the commerce of the country was made war upon, was ſubmiſſion, and not neutrality. I have heard ſo much about this thing called neutrality, that I know not if the ungenerous and diſhonorable ſilence (for I muſt call it ſuch) that has been obſerved by your part of the government towards me during my impriſonment, has not in ſome meaſure ariſen from that policy.

Though I have written you this letter you ought not to ſuppoſe it has been an agreeable undertaking to me. On the contrary, I aſſure you, it has coſt me ſome diſquietude. I am ſorry you have given me cauſe to do it; for as I have always remembered your former friendſhip with pleaſure, I ſuffer a loſs by your depriving me of that ſentiment.

THOMAS PAINE.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK November 12.

The brig Lydia, captain Bowie, (whoſe loſs we noticed in our laſt) went aſhore on long beach, about three miles to the ſouthward of Barnegatt ſhoals, on Sunday, in a violent gale of wind. Two of her crew periſhed, viz. Wm. Griffiths (a ſeaman) and the cabbin boy. The principal part of the cargo will be ſaved; the veſſel is gone to pieces.

BALTIMORE, November 13.

Arrived, ſchooner Nautilus, captain Biſhop, 19 days from Port Republican. Letters per the Nautilus repreſent the iſland to be in the moſt deplorable ſtate. The coffee plantations are generally laid waſte by the contending armies, and the preſent crop is nearly all deſtroyed. The blacks continue their ravages and are ſucceſsful in almoſt every engagement with the white troops, They are well ſupplied with arms and ammunition, have taken L'Arcahaye, and ſurround and menace Port Republican, which it was ſuppoſed they could make an eaſy conqueſt of, were they acquainted with the weakneſs of the place, and the diſmay of their opponents. 300 women and children and a few men had arrived at that place from L'Arcahaye, but not an officer eſcaped death, and ſeveral boats, over-crowded with fugitive women and children, had ſunk.

Veſſels left at Port Republican, by captain Biſhop.

Brigs Mary, Grafton, Baltimore; Two Siſters, Watſon, Philadelphia; Lovely Lucy, Bravo, do. Friendſhip, O'Conor, do. Nancy, Browkings, Charleſton; Favorite, Slocom, New York; Nonpariel, Tracy, New London; Unanimous, Staples, Boſton; ſchrs. Eagle, Ellis, Baltimore; Nancy, Ford, do. (ſeized) ——, Weycock, Philadelphia; Triton, Furlong, Newburyport; ——, Hunter, Portland; ſloops Aurora, ——, Hudſon Minerva, Campbell, Charleſton.

Captain Quails in a new ſchooner from Norfolk, had ſailed for Jamaica three days before the departure of the Nautilus, paſſing L'Archahaye the day the Nautilus left Port Republican. The blacks were keeping up a continual fire on that town, but ſaw no return of fire, the houſes appeared not to be burnt, and no firing in the country, near the town. On the paſſing St. Marks, ſaw 4 ſchooners crouded with women. In lat. 27, 30, long. 73, ſpoke the ſchooner Kitty, of Charleſton, captain James Smith; who was bound to Barbados, and was then ſteering for New Providence, having loſt her maſts in lat. 29, 55, long. 72.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

*** *A MEETING of the Inhabitants of Alexandria is requeſted at the City Tavern, this Evening, at 7 o'Clock, to make ſome arrangements for Dancing Aſſemblies the approaching ſeaſon.*

Nov. 16.

An article from Lexington (Ken.) of the 26 ult ſays, "Accounts as late as the 17th September, aſſure us that the port of New-Orleans was ſhut up. Whether this order was given by the Spaniards or by the French was a matter of uncertainty. The writer promiſes to give the earlieſt information on this ſubject."

Extract of letter from Joneſborough, (T.) dated Oct. 6.

"A number of reports are in circulation in this and the adjoining counties, which if true, we think a rupture with the Cherokee Indians not far diſtant. It is reported and generally believed, that the Indians have poſitively refuſed to give up the murderer of young Runner, in conſequence of which a number of Mr. Runner's friends, ſome ſay 30, others more, had armed themſelves to take ſatisfaction, and had actually gone into the Indian territory. Another report ſtates that ſome of Mr. Runner's friends had armed themſelves with an intention to take the Indian offenders by force and bring them to juſtice, but were ſtopped by the governor. Another report adds that the Indians had got alarmed, deſtroyed their growing crops and fled from the upper towns for ſhelter in the lower part of the nation, and two white men had been killed in the wilderneſs between Knoxville."

Extract of a letter from Lexington, (Ken.) dated Oct. 26.

"A ſhort time ſince, a keel boat with 14 hands coming up from New Orleans, laden with the produce of that country, in paſſing a bend of the river below, what is called the Little Pratie, the bank gave way, and a tree of conſiderable ſize fell upon the boat and burſt it aſunder. It is ſaid there was to the amount of 30,000 dollars worth on board. What appears very extraordinary is, that not a ſingle individual of the boats crew received any injury. They got upon the tree and went with the current until the next day, when they were taken up by a boat alſo loaded coming up the river, all of which arrived ſafe. A ſon of Mr. J. Price, near this place, was part owner of the property loſt."

SPANISH DEPREDATIONS.

The committee appointed in Auguſt laſt, by thoſe in this town and its vicinity, who have ſuffered by ſeizure, detention or depredation of their property, committed by Spaniards, have lately received a letter from the Secretary of State—in which he recommends in the following words, an accurate repreſentation of each caſe to be prepared in duplicates; one to be ſent to Mr. Pinckney, our miniſter at Madrid; the other to the Office of State, viz.—"To enable him (Mr. Pinckney) to proceed with greater preciſion and effect, in his diſcuſſions and reclamations, it is recommended, that the ſeveral caſes be ſo diſcriminated by their circumſtances, as to ſhew how far they reſt on general regulations or ſpecial licences from competent authorities; how far on licences reaſonably preſumed to be competent, though in ſtrictneſs not ſo; how far on ſudden and enſnaring repeals of general regulations or diſcontinuances of ſpecial indulgences; how far on the calculation from exiſting circumſtances, that the ordinary colonial policy of Spain would be relaxed; and how far on fraudulent proceedings of Spaniſh ſubjects. As in this laſt caſe the claimants may be required to ſhew that ſatisfaction has been ſought in vain from the regular tribunals of the place, it will be prudent for them to be prepared to meet ſuch a preliminary."

This recommendation from the Secretary of State, has a particular reference to caſes of ſeizure and detention, in the Spaniſh colonies; but as clear and accurate ſtatements of all caſes of reclamation for injuries ſuſtained in thoſe colonies, are neceſſary, to enable our Miniſter to obtain juſt indemnity therefor, the committee inform thoſe perſons in the New England States, who have claims for injuries, of any kind done, in the Spaniſh colonies, to their property, that if they will prepare and forward repreſentations thereof to them, directed to Thomas Burley, in Boſton, poſt paid, they will be attended to, and carefully ſent to Mr. Pinckney, and to the Secretary of State. As our miniſter, at Madrid, has already been fully inſtructed by the Secretary of State, to purſue the claims referred to, and may ſoon enter upon the diſcuſſion of preliminary points, it is important that the claimants prepare and ſend forward their reſpective repreſentations with all expedition.

[☞ The printers of Newſpapers in commercial towns are requeſted to publiſh the above.]

[Boſton Centinel.]

TORIES! TORIES! TORIES!

You cannot look at a page in any democratic print but you ſee thoſe frightful words. But what is a tory? Mr. Jefferſon ſays "he who ſupports the exiſting government." Then our democrats have become tories. But the democrats aſſert that by tories they mean thoſe who did not aſſiſt in our revolution. And they declare that thoſe are all federaliſts. How does it happen then, ye intellectual ſtriplings, that thoſe ſtates where there was, in the time of the revolution, ſcarcely a tory to be ſeen, are now moſtly federal? And that thoſe ſtates in which tories moſt abounded are now democratic? In N. England there were but few, very few tories. N. England is decidedly federal. New-York, Virginia, Pennſylvania and Georgia were thronged with tories. They are now democratic. Theſe are indubitable facts, and how do they accord with your infamous aſſertions? Beſides, your Mr. Jefferſon has raiſed more tories to office than did both Waſhington and Adams. Tench Coxe piloted the Britiſh into Philadelphia, he is now Collector of the Revenue in Pennſylvania. George Stephens, was proſcribed as a tory in Georgia. He is now an officer. Ludlow and Edgar of New York; Erving of Boſton; Wilſon of Worceſter, and many others, have been appointed ſince Jefferſon was preſident, all acknowledged tories. You cannot mention as many tories who held offices under the former adminiſtration. Is not Jefferſon then the patron of tories?—And do you, Duane, when in one hand you graſp your 11,000 dollars, and with the other write againſt tories, remember that while America ſtruggled for freedom, you was a Briton, aiding and aſſiſting her oppreſſors?—And you Holt and Mitchell, ought to bluſh, when you extract into your vehicles of ſlander the nonſenſe of this Iriſh renegado. *[Waſp.]*

From the London Courier of September 25.

General Andreoſſi's non-arrival has occaſioned no little ſurpriſe, and ſome ſlight uneaſineſs. We know not that any accounts have yet been received of his having left Paris. It was rumored in the city, this morning, that there was ſome demur—we diſbelieve it: Our expectations are ſeldom gratified as ſoon as we wiſh, and a day or two's delay, of little importance, now that perhaps, or been definitively ſettled between the two countries.

The French Funds are riſing—they are 53 3 10.

Letters from Switzerland, remark, that a conſiderable part of the native troops have refuſed to act againſt the inſurgents.

A letter from Margate, Sept. 23, ſays —"A boat has juſt arrived in fifteen hours from Oſtend. I have converſed with one of the paſſengers, who appears to be a very intelligent man. He ſtates that orders have been iſſued within the laſt ſix days to prevent any Pruſſian veſſel which entered the harbor from unloading. This prohibition has been very ſtrictly enforced and it very naturally led to apprehenſions that ſome difference had taken place between the Conſular Government and his Pruſſian Majeſty; a circumſtance however, extremely improbable. My informant alſo mentioned to me, that the population of Oſtend has conſiderably diminiſhed even ſince the peace; that of trade they have none, except a little in ſalt. This he attributed to the very high duties which have been impoſed on almoſt all articles of commerce by the French government. The following addition to thoſe already exiſting has been made within the laſt ten days:

30 per cent. upon Tobacco,
2l. ½ per lb. on Raw Sugar and Coffee,
30 Guilders per ton upon Foreign Fiſh.

He adds that a tax of 13s. per chaldron has been laid upon all Britiſh Coals imported.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

MR. RELF,

WILL you be kind enough to inform the Public & Bookſellers in particular, that I am about importing an elegant Pearl type, with the expreſs deſign of printing a handſome edition of the pocket Bible. Bookſellers ſhould be informed, as the expenſe of that type will be great, and one large edition be ſufficient to ſupply the general demand.—Newſpaper printers will confer a favor by inſerting the above as an article of information.

Wm. W. WOODWARD.

Phil. Nov. 10.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY will be held at Mr. Gadſby's Tavern, to-morrow, the 16th inſt. at 7 o'Clock, P. M.

By order of the Preſident.

ALEX. HENDERSON, Sec'ry.

Nov. 15.

Potomac Brewery.

BILLINGTON & CRUSE,

Have commenced Brewing, and have now ready for Sale,

Table Beer, at 4 dols. per barrel,
Draught Beer 6 do. do.

And in a few days will have fine pale Ale for private families, at 7 dollars per barrel, and a ſteady ſupply through the ſeaſon.

Yeaſt every day.

N. B. Grains for ſale on Tueſdays and Fridays.

We want to purchaſe a good
DRAY HORSE.

Nov. 16. eo1m

Juſt received, and for Sale by
ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode Iſland CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the firſt quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Beſt Rhode Iſland Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general aſſortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

Nov. 16. d

A Wharf, Warehouſes & Dwelling Houſes.

TO RENT,

For one or a term of years, that Wharf with all the Warehouſes thereon, ſituated on the corner of Princeſs and Union-Streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Kenneth Mathiſon, of which poſſeſſion may be had the firſt day of January next.

That two ſtory brick Dwelling Houſe ſituated oppoſite the above property, to which there is a pretty large garden, poſſeſſion of which may be had the firſt day of next month.

Alſo, that two ſtory framed dwelling Houſe, near the corner of Prince & Water-Streets, lately occupied by Mr. M'Iver—of this, immediate poſſeſſion may be had.

Who want BURN & DUNDAS, three good plantation hoe or hire two or
Nov. 16. NEGROES.

FOR SALE eo12t‡

On Wedneſday the 15th of December next, if fair, if not the next Day, at Leeton, in Fairfax County miles from the town of Centerville,

SOME

Valuable Negroes,

To diſcharge the debts due from the eſtate of George R. L. Turberville, deceaſed, that are at this time made known to the Adminiſtrator. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on their giving bond with approved ſecurity, or three per cent will be allowed to thoſe purchaſers who chooſe to pay ready money.

GAWIN CORBIN TURBERVILLE,
Adminiſtrator.

Nov. 16. d6t eods

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatneſs and diſpatch.*

JO

to

N.

Has

JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

HAVE received a conſiderable addition to their aſſortment per the Induſtry, capt. Kenzie, from London.

Nov. 2. d

THOMAS SIMMS,

received by the brigs Neptune and Active,

Freſh Oranges, by the box,
Do. Lemons, do.
Soft ſhelled Almonds, by the ſrail,
Filberts by the ſrail,
Sweet Oil by the bottle.

He has alſo for Sale,

Beſt Derry Muſtard, by the bottle,
Dipt and mould Candles, by the box,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Olives, Anchovies and Capers, by the bottle,
Engliſh Walnuts,
Beſt Spaniſh Segars,
Raiſins by the jar,
Coffee, by the bag,

Likewiſe, a quantity of beſt NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE, a general Aſſortment of GROCERIES, and a few hundred bbls of excellent POTATOES.

Nov. 1. d

William Hartſhorne,

his Store, on col. Hoſe's Wharf, has for Sale,

Pennſylvania & Swediſh barr Iron,
Philadelphia lump and loaf Sugar by the hhd. or barrel,
Brown Sugar of the firſt quality, by the barrel or hhd.
Fine Salt, in ſacks,
Coarſe Salt by the buſhel,
Old Corn, Tar,
Plaſter of Paris, by the buſhel,
James River Coal,
Tobacco, in kegs,
Hay in bundles, about 200 each,

A few Lots in good ſituations on Fairfax, Wilks, Prince and Waſhington ſtreets, Sale or Rent.—Alſo for Sale, a three ſtory Brick Houſe, on King near Fairfax ſtreet, a very good ſtand for buſineſs.

10th Mo. 11th, 1802.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have received and for Sale,

220 pieces Bandanna Handkercheifs,
50 do. Ruſſia Sheeting,
20 bales Cotton,
40 barrels and 10 hhds. Muſcovado Sugars,
50 boxes brown Soap,
50 do. Caſtile do.
50 do. Candles,
30 do. Chocolate,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugars,
7 hhds. Antigua Rum,
1 hhd. clean Flax,
1 ton Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe,
7 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
A few pipes and half pipes of Vidonia Wines, of ſuperior quality,
Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Imperial and Hyſon ſkin Teas,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
206 do. Writing Paper,

A handſome aſſortment of Prints and Iriſh Linens—a large quantity of Bed-Cords and Plough Lines.

They have to RENT,

The WARE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. John Janney, adjoining their Brick Store, and a comfortable Dwelling Houſe on Prince ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Mathews For particulars enquire as above.

October 15.

SAMUEL BISHOP

Has received a large ſupply of

Hot Preſſed AND OTHER PLAYING CARDS,

of various qualities: which he offers by the quantity or retail, at very moderate prices. eo

Octoer 11.

NEW MU[SIC] —EWART,

COTTOM & ROYAL STREET,

BOOKSELLERS *have a large collection of*

Have juſt MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Among of B. & C. Clarinets, Germ[an] Flutes, Octave Flutes and Fifes, &c. all of which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

Nov. 2. d

Juſt received and for Sale by the Subſcriber,

Freſh Lemons by the box,
Filberts, Almonds and Engliſh Walnuts,
Large ſweet Oranges and Tamarinds,
Cocoa Nuts, beſt jar Raiſins,
Rhode-Iſland Apples,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
1100 lb. excellent N. England Cheeſe, and
A quantity of good BACON.

A. WILLIS.

Nov. 4. d

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatneſs and diſpatch.*

Lands in Kentucky.

To be ſold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thouſand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles ſouth eaſt of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and ſeveral riſing ſettlements. The ſoil generally good, well watered and timber of various deſcriptions.

Theſe lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Alſo,

To be ſold at the ſame time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thouſand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky, nearly the ſame diſtance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, diſtant from the latter only a few miles.

The ſoil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the ſettled parts of Kentucky, and oppoſite a Jerſey ſettlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Eſq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indiſputable.

As theſe lands are to be diſpoſed of for behalf of creditors, they will be poſitively ſold to the higheſt bidder, for appoved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Maſterſon of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Eſqrs. or Lewis Simond Eſq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

October 1. eo

The ſubſcribers authoriſed by the Will of the late George Carret, of Stafford County, will ſell at Public Auction the firſt Monday of December next, in the town of Leeſburg, his

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on both ſides of Gooſe Creek, in this County, and running from thence to the ſaid town; containing about five thouſand acres, moſt of which has been laid off in lots, and ſince leaſed for lives or a term of years; from the peculiarly eligible ſituation of this land, and its great fitneſs for the improving ſtate of agriculture that is taking place in this neighborhood, it is hoped that it will be an object worth the attention of thoſe who wiſh to veſt their money in landed property; one third of the purchaſe money will be required on the day of ſale, the remaining two thirds to be paid by two annual inſtallments; 6 per cents of the Stock of the U. States will be taken in payment for half of the two delayed inſtallments at its current value, in the commercial towns, or bonds with good perſonal ſecurity and mortages will be required to ſecure the payments.

Mr. John Mathias, living in Leeſburg, and ſurveyor of this County, has a plat of the land and will ſurvey or ſhow any part of it to thoſe who wiſh it, they paying his expences for ſo doing.

LANDON CARTER, Junr.
THOMAS L. LEE.

Loudoun County, Auguſt 20. eo

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the Subſcriber, at his ſtore corner of Prince and Union ſtreets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter caſks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Anniſeed Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyſonſkin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raiſins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
Men's coarſe and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, conſiſting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mohinas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Handkercheifs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's beſt brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Oct. 21. eo

ADVERTISEMENT.

On Thurſday the 18th day of November, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be expoſed to Sale, upon the Premiſes, in the town of Alexandria, the following parcels of Ground, late the property of John Fitzgerald, deceaſed ſold purſuant to the directions of his Will for the payment of his debts,

One parcel of Land lying upon the eaſt ſide of Union ſtreet, and to the north of Wilkes ſtreet, being a wharf or made ground upon which there is a Frame Warehouſe; it will be either ſold together or laid off into convenient Lots to accommodate purchaſers. This Ground is ſubject to an annual rent of 9l. 17s. 6d.

One half of a Brewery, commonly called Wales' Brewery, with all the neceſſary Implements and Utenſils for carrying on that buſineſs, and the Ground appertaining to the ſame. The whole of the Brewery is now under a demiſe of ſix hundred dollars per annum. Alſo a piece of Ground immediately adjoining upon the Brewery, fronting upon Water ſtreet, and a twenty feet Alley running with Water ſtreet about forty feet, and with the Alley one hundred and fifty feet.

Alſo, another piece of Ground fronting upon Wolfe and St. Aſaph ſtreets; this will be laid off into convenient Lots.

A piece of Ground lying upon the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, fronting thereupon twenty-two feet, and extending eighty-two feet to a twelve feet Alley, upon which is erected a two ſtory Brick Houſe and a Frame Warehouſe.

On the ſame day, if there be ſufficient time after the ſales of the above Property, if not, on the next day, will be expoſed to Sale, alſo on the Premiſes,

A ſmall TRACT of LAND,

Contiguous to the town, containing 37 Acres. This is ſubdivided and will be ſold in ſmall parcels, containing from 4 to 6 acres.—The terms of the Sale are, one fourth of the purchaſe money in hand, another fourth in ſix months, another fourth in twelve months, and the laſt in eighteen months. The Lands will be conveyed upon payment of the fourth of the Purchaſe Money, the ſubſequent payments muſt be ſecured by Truſts upon the Land conveyed.

THOMAS A. DIGGES,
JAMES KEITH,

Acting Ex'rs of J. Fitzgerald, deceaſed

Oct. 20 eo

The Subſcriber has received,

12,000lb. Green Coffee, entitled to drawback, and
18 bales of Cotton, which he will ſell low.

He has alſo for Sale,

Molaſſes of the firſt quality, and
A few hhds. of Sugar.

ROBERT YOUNG.

October 13. eo

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Gill's paſture, near Alexandria, two or three weeks ſince, a handſome SORREL COLT, 3 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, with a ſwitch tail, and has never been ſhod. The above Reward will be paid to any perſon that will deliver him to me in Alexandria, and reaſonable charges.

JOHN LOWRY,

Nov. 9. eotf

TO LET,

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe for a ſmall Family; ſituated on Duke-ſtreet, near the corner of Water ſtreet. The houſe is completely finiſhed; with a convenient Kitchen and other out Houſes. For further particulars apply to the Subſcriber at Mott's Tavern, or to Charles M'Knight, Fairfax ſtreet.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Nov. 13. eotf

For Freight or Charter to Europe.

THE CAPITAL SHIP GOVERNOR STRONG. This ſhip is expected in the Eaſtern Branch, and will be ready to take a freight for any port in Europe early in September. She is ſtaunch and well built, carries upwards of 408 tons, ſtows tobacco and flour to the greateſt advantage, ſails well, and is but 10 months old.———Apply to

W. HARTSHORNE, Junr. Norfolk,
JOHN JANNEY, Alexandria,
CHAs. MINIFIE, on the E. Branch.

Waſhington, September 2. 2aw

FOR SALE,

THE LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets, late the Property of Thomas Richards.—Alſo, ſeveral vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street, between Cameron and King Streets. The Houſe is pleaſantly ſituated and in good order for the Accommodation of a Family.—If not ſold before the 1ſt of November, it will then be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Sept. 30. 2aw

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

In the matter of Iſaac Kell, a BANKRUPT.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt or who have any of his effects in their poſſeſſion, are hereby required to pay and deliver the ſame forthwith to the ſubſcriber, who has been duly appointed Aſſignee of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate.

JOHN M'IVER, *Aſſignee.*

Nov. 2. 2awim

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Waſhington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling houſe and ſundry other improvements, ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands, and two vacant mill ſeats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones and every neceſſar, complete, for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage, and with as little manual labor as poſſible; a brewery and diſtillery, a granar, a miller's houſe, a brewer's houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and a vacant mill ſeat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands.

The purchaſer of the above property, will have an aſſignment of a leaſe for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the firſt day of September next.

The ſtone on the above lands is equal in goodneſs to any, and ſuperior to moſt foundation ſtone on the river—veſſels af any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and ſtone quarries.

Any perſon or perſons, who may incline to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes, therefore it is not thought neceſſary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forreſt, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the Diſtrict of Columbia, as ſoon as he can cloſe his out ſtanding concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good Houſe, a new Barn, and ſome excellent Meadow.———Alſo, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron Houſe, ſituated on the Canal made by the Pomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily tranſported to George-Town, the Federal City or this place. The other half may be purchaſed.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may alſo be purchaſed.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoinig the town, chiefly under fence of cedar poſts and cheſnut rails.

A large and handſome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke Houſe, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in.—The Houſe is not quite finiſhed. It will be ſold either in its preſent ſtate, or finiſhed as may ſuit the purchaſer.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilſon, and the ſubſcriber, between Fairfax ſtreet and the river Potomac; and, alſo, the diviſion of the ſaid wharf, made from Mr. Thompſon's by a 20 feet ſtreet.

An undivided half of a LOT in the weſt ſide of Fairfax ſtreet, above Queen ſtreet, on which the houſe was burnt laſt winter.

For particulars, reſpecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw

Juſt received,

A few boxes freſh LEMONS, LIMES and ſweet ORANGES.

ALSO,

Filberts, Engliſh Walnuts and Almonds, of an excellent quality.

JOSEPH DYSON.

Nov. 3. d

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.